



## MAP EXPLANATION

Faults mapped by Weldon and others (1981) and Meisling (1984), dashed where poorly located, queried where inferred, dotted where concealed; annotations are by Bryant (this report), based on air photo interpretation and field observations - t/c and date indicate field observation by Bryant (this report). Note: only selected faults by Weldon & others and Meisling are shown.

Selected terrace deposits mapped by Weldon & others (1981) and Meisling (1984). Qtc, equivalent to Qtz, is approx. 400ka; Qtl, equivalent to Qtc-d, is approx. 60ka; Qta is Holocene (Meisling, 1984).

Landslide deposits mapped by Bryant (this report), based on air photo interpretation (incompletely mapped). Hashes indicate landslide scarp.

Location and orientation of trench excavation. Evidence of possible Holocene activity exposed in trench indicated in red.

Locality referred to in text.

Geomorphic features indicative of fault reactivity and/or location, based on air photo interpretation and field mapping by Bryant (this report).

b-bench  
bd-beheaded drainage  
cd-closed depression  
dd-deflected drainage  
rl-right-lateral  
ll-left-lateral  
dov-drainage offset vertically  
ld-linear drainage  
fs-faceted spur

lr-linear ridge  
n-notch  
pa-ponded alluvium  
s-saddle  
sb-sidhill bench  
sr-shutter ridge  
t-tonal lineament  
tr-trough

□ - deposit offset H-Holocene; L-Late Pleistocene  
○ - deposit not offset Q-Quaternary b-bedrock

Figure 2a (to FER-187). Faults in the western San Bernardino Mountains study area, based on available mapping by others. Annotations are selected data from the work of others and air photo interpretation and field observations by Bryant (this report).

- 1) This is the sp
- 2) Faults specia
- 3) The identification of these potentially active faults and the location of such fault traces are based on the best available data. Traces have been drawn as accurately as possible at this map scale, however, the quality of data used is highly varied. The faults shown have not been field checked during this map compilation.
- 4) Fault information on this map is not sufficient to serve as a substitute for information developed by the special studies that may be required under Chapter 7.5, Division 2, Section 2623 of the California Public Resources Code.

## REFERENCES USED TO COMPILE FAULT DATA

Cajon Quadrangle

Morton, D.M., Unpublished mapping of the Cajon quadrangle (1973 personal communication).

Ross, D.C., 1969, Map showing recently active breaks along the San Andreas fault between Tejon Pass and Cajon Pass, southern California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map I-553.

Sharp, R.V., 1972, Map showing recently active breaks along the San Jacinto fault zone between the San Bernardino area and Borrego Valley, California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigation Map I-675.

## MAP EXPLANATION

### Potentially Active Faults

Faults considered to have been active during Quaternary time; solid line where accurately located, long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed; query (?) indicates additional uncertainty. Evidence of historic offset indicated by year of earthquake-associated event or C for displacement caused by creep or possible creep.

Aerial photo lineaments (not field checked); based on youthful geomorphic and other features believed to be the results of Quaternary faulting.

### Special Studies Zone Boundaries

These are delineated as straight-line segments that connect consecutively numbered turning points so as to define one or more special studies zone segments.

Seaward projection of zone boundary.

# STATE OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL STUDIES ZONES

Delineated in compliance with  
Chapter 7.5, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code

## CAJON QUADRANGLE

## OFFICIAL MAP

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